

West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Acad

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# NEWS JULY 10

EITI International Secretariat

## Unprecedented activity in EITI countries



**As we approach half-way through 2010, it is proving to be as momentous for the EITI as expected. Although most of the 22 first EITI countries did not complete the validation of their EITI processes by their deadlines, eyes are now turned towards those granted short extensions to complete by September.**

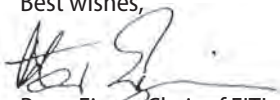
Countries' efforts to meet the deadlines have led to an unprecedented level of activity to improve transparency in the extractives sector. In the past 12 months, 18 countries have produced EITI Reports. In 12 of these countries, citizens are able to see the extractive revenue figures for the first time (page 4).

Never has there been so much activity and determination to improve transparency in the extractive sector in so many countries. In post-conflict countries like **Liberia** or the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the EITI is part of a wider peace and reconciliation process. In volatile states like **Niger**, **Mauritania** and **Madagascar**, the EITI creates a democratic space for citizens to contribute to their country's development. **Azerbaijan** publishes reports on its oil income every six months, holding meetings that provide an unprecedented platform for civil society and companies. Following Azerbaijan EITI Compliance status, the international credit rating agency Fitch upgraded Azerbaijan's sovereign credit ratings (page 6).

I would like to congratulate **Timor Leste** on achieving EITI Compliance (page 2). In a country that has recently emerged from years of conflict, the EITI is playing a key role in combating the resource curse that is prevalent in so many resource-rich countries. Timor Leste has led by example, and I congratulate the government and the multi-stakeholder group for their efforts.

Large efforts are underway to ensure that the other EITI countries complete EITI validation, as **Timor Leste**, **Mongolia**, **Ghana** and **Nigeria** have now done. Congratulations to all you who are part of those efforts.

Best wishes



Peter Eigen, Chair of EITI



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## EITI Board agrees status of 20 countries

When the EITI Board met in Berlin in April, 16 countries received a short extension to their original March deadline. They have until September to complete EITI validation. The Candidate status of Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe was not extended.

The Board of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative met in Berlin 15-16 April. The Board discussed the request of 17 of the 32 countries currently implementing the EITI to extend their deadline for completing EITI Validation. In addition, Sao Tome and Principe had applied to voluntarily suspend their EITI Candidate status.

The EITI Board considered these applications on a case by case basis in accordance with the EITI rules. An extension of the Validation deadline was granted only if the country demonstrates that exceptional and unforeseeable circumstances outside the country's control. Having considered the merits of each applications, the Board agreed to grant extensions to 16 countries: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Yemen.

It agreed new deadlines in each case. The Board did not approve the request for an extension of the deadline from Equatorial Guinea. Sao Tome and Principe's application for a voluntary suspension was not approved. As a consequence of these decisions, these countries are no longer considered implementing (EITI Candidate) countries. Both countries are welcome to reapply to become EITI candidate countries once the barriers to effective implementation have been addressed.

The EITI Chairman, Peter Eigen, made the following comment:

"The decisions by the EITI Board, consisting of representatives from governments, civil society and companies, have reinforced the credibility of the EITI. The EITI rules were rigorously applied, and countries will still need to make fast progress. Consensus was forged within the Board after extensive discussions."

Mongolia submitted their final EITI Validation report before its deadline of 9 March 2010. The Board welcomed the achievements in EITI implementation and noted that the Validation report concluded that further steps needed to be taken to achieve EITI Compliant status. Therefore Mongolia remains an EITI Candidate. Within October, the International Secretariat will assess whether the recommendations of the Board have been adequately addressed. The International Secretariat will then make a recommendation to the Board on whether Mongolia is EITI Compliant.

Peter Eigen concluded by emphasising that Validation deadlines have worked to spur unprecedented amount of new EITI reports and activity to improve transparency (see story on page 4).

At the EITI Board meeting in Berlin, Chad was accepted as a Candidate country within the EITI.

The Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Chad, HE Tabé Eugene N'Gaoulam, present at the meeting of the EITI Board, said that stakeholders had already established a lively dialogue, to which the Government of Chad was committed. The Minister called for international support for their efforts to improve transparency, including support by neighbouring EITI implementing countries, Nigeria and Niger. EITI Chairman Peter Eigen welcomed Chad on behalf of the Board and emphasised the need to ensure that the country receives all the required support to implement the EITI.

In following the EITI standard, the government of Chad commits to publish all payments of taxes, royalties and fees it has received from its extractive sector. Equally, extractive companies operating in Chad will publish what they have paid to the government. Overseen by a multi-stakeholder group with representatives from national government, companies and civil society, these figures will then be reconciled and published in an EITI Report.

Chad now has until 15 April 2012 to implement the EITI standard and complete an EITI Validation in order to become an EITI Compliant country.

## Timor Leste achieves EITI Compliance

The EITI Board announced 1 July that Timor Leste has been designated EITI Compliant. The Validator concluded that "we believe that the EITI process has further strengthened and contributed to a wide and long lasting support for transparency in the petroleum sector in Timor-Leste." To achieve EITI Compliant status a country must complete an EITI Validation that demonstrates that their implementation of the EITI is consistent with the EITI Principles and Criteria.

From the meeting of the oil operators in Iraq where ExxonMobil, CNPC and Shell were elected to the Iraq EITI council



## Implementation underway in Iraq

In February Iraq was accepted as an EITI Candidate country. Since then a multi-stakeholder group has been formed, and their first EITI report is set to be published early in 2011.

The Iraq Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (IEITI) hosted a seminar for all its oil operators and buyers in Dubai on 6-7 June. Around 20 companies from Asia, Europe, America, and Africa, participated in the seminar which, for many of them, was a first introduction to the EITI process. The IEITI will be the first to include the publication of revenues from the export sale of oil and thus engages oil trading companies in the process. The meeting also saw ExxonMobil, CNPC, and Shell, elected to the IEITI Stakeholders Council. This is the first time a Chinese company is to be represented on an EITI multi-

stakeholder group. Iraq plans to disclose payment figures in their first EITI report early in 2011.

At the end of 2008, Iraq had 115 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, the third largest in the world with 9.1% of the world's total reserves. The government of Iraq has committed to publish all the revenue from export sales from its oil sector. Equally, international companies buying oil from Iraq will publish what they have paid to the government. Overseen by a multi-stakeholder group with representatives from national government, companies and civil society, these figures will then

be reconciled and published in an EITI Report.

In January Noori Al-Maliki, Prime Minister of Iraq launched Iraqi EITI at a launch conference in Baghdad. Together with the Minister of Oil, Dr Hussain Al-Shahristani, they committed the government of Iraq to hold itself to account to its people, and the companies with whom it deals.

Iraq has two years to implement the EITI standard and undergo an EITI Validation in order to become EITI Compliant.

## New EITI countries

### Indonesia on track to implement EITI

The Indonesian government has affirmed its decision to implement the EITI standard. Director General for Oil and Gas, Evita Herawati Legowo, said to The Jakarta Post (24 May 2010): "The Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry and the Finance Ministry have set a team to prepare for the implementation of the EITI. It is

proven in several countries that implementation of an EITI increases foreign investment. This is our goal".

Recently Indonesia introduced a presidential regulation that sanctions implementation of the EITI. In the event that Indonesia becomes an EITI Candidate, it would become the largest country to implement the EITI.

### Guyana commits to implement the EITI

Guyana's Prime Minister, Samuel A. Hinds, expressed his Government's commitment to implement the EITI standard, at a meeting with EITI Regional Director Francisco Paris in Georgetown on 4 May. Ashni Singh, the Minister of Finance, Khursid Sattaur,

the Head of the Revenue Authority, and William Woolford, Geology and Mines Commissioner, identified how Guyana would implement the EITI. NGOs and representatives from the bauxite, sand and gravel sectors also met to discuss EITI implementation.

## Implementation in Afghanistan amidst vast mineral findings

In February Afghanistan became an EITI Candidate country. Interviewed on the BBC on 25 June the Afghan Minister of Mines, Mr Shahrani said:

*With the new legislation and procedures, fortunately a few months ago the government committed to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in order to make sure that revenues from mining operations will be collected in a transparent manner and be allocated in the normal budgetary procedures for the welfare of the people.*

*Our estimations is that we have deposits worth 1-3 trillion dollars. We are looking to develop iron, copper, lithium, oil and gas projects in the next 2-3 years.*



Liberia has produced a summary of their EITI report which they use in their efforts to reach out to local communities. The first round outreach exercise took place from 6-8 May, 2010 in six districts in western Liberia.

## Barrage of new EITI reports

23 countries have now published one or more EITI reports. In total, 47 reports have now been produced. Half of them were published in the past 12 months.

In January **Norway** became the first European and OECD country to publish its payment figures in an EITI Report.

In the past months **Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the DR Congo and Sierra Leone** published their first EITI Reports, marking the first time figures of the tax revenue from their natural resources are

made publicly available. **Madagascar** has produced a pilot report.

**Azerbaijan** has now reported regularly for 6 years. In May it launched its 12th EITI Report which now also covers gold and silver mining revenues.

**Liberia** launched in February its second EITI Report which includes revenues from agriculture.

Reports are underway in **Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon, Mauritania, Niger, Yemen** and **Tanzania**.

Country	Reports published	Last report published in	Covering years	Covering sectors
Azerbaijan	12	2010	2009	Oil & gas, Mining
Liberia	2	2010	2009 <sup>1</sup>	Oil & gas, Mining, Forestry, Agriculture
Cameroon	2	2007	2005	Oil & gas <sup>2</sup>
Congo	1	2010	2004-2006	Oil & gas
DR Congo	1	2010	2007	Oil & gas, Mining
Gabon	3	2008	2006	Oil & gas, Mining
Ghana	3	2008	2005	Mining <sup>3</sup>
Kazakhstan	4	2010	2005-2008	Oil & gas, Mining
Kyrgyzstan	2	2009	2004&2008 <sup>4</sup>	Mining
Mali	1	2009	2006	Mining
Mauritania	2	2007	2006	Oil & gas, Mining
Niger	1	2009	2005-2006	Mining
Nigeria	2	2009	2005	Oil & gas <sup>2</sup>
Peru	1	2009	2004-2007	Oil & gas, Mining
Sierra Leone	1	2010	2006-2007	Mining <sup>5</sup>
Timor-Leste	1	2009	2008	Oil & gas
Mongolia	3	2010	2008	Mining
Côte d'Ivoire	1	2010	2006-2007	Oil & gas
Central African Republic	1	2009	2006	Mining
Norway	1	2009	2008	Oil & gas
Madagascar	0 <sup>6</sup>	2010	2007-2009	Mining
Guinea	1	2007	2005	Mining
Equatorial Guinea <sup>7</sup>	1	2010	2008	Oil & gas

### Improving EITI reporting

The EITI board has tasked a Working Group to meet and agree recommendations to the EITI Board for strengthening the EITI requirements and guidance materials relating to EITI reporting.

A number of the EITI reports include commentary on the limitations of the reporting and recommendations for strengthening the reconciliation process (for example, Mongolia's recently launched 3rd EITI Report). The validation reports that have been completed also present recommendations for improving reporting.

The EITI International Secretariat, World Bank, IMF and others have noted the varying quality of these reports and associated communication and dissemination activities. The EITI International Secretariat has published a Good Practice Note on reporting, available at [www.eiti.org/document/good-practice-eiti-reporting](http://www.eiti.org/document/good-practice-eiti-reporting).

The Working Group will prepare a working paper on strengthening EITI reporting and seek a mandate from the Board to provide input into the revision of the EITI Sourcebook and EITI Rules. The recommendations are expected to be presented for approval at the EITI Conference in early 2011.

1 Fiscal year ending on June 2009

2 Considering including mining for future reports


3 Considering including oil & gas for future reports

4 Data for intervening years has also been published

5 Considering including oil exploration for future reports

6 Pilot Report

7 Country no longer EITI Candidate



The EITI Secretariat is preparing the EITI Progress Report 2009-2011 that will be launched at the next EITI Global Conference taking place in early 2011. Stakeholders will in the coming months be asked to contribute to the Progress Report.

## EITI's evolution from CSR to governance standard is the key to emerging economies

**EITI needs to engage with China and other emerging economies, friends and critics often point out. The Head of the EITI Secretariat, Jonas Moberg writes on the EITI blog that engagement with China is strengthening as Chinese companies are increasingly taking an active part of local EITI processes.**

"East outmanoeuvres west over Africa" was the heading of an article in the Financial Times on the competition between East and West (FT 2 June 2010). If it is true that companies from in particular China are gaining an upper hand in the race to control Africa's oil and minerals, does it come at a price with a race to the bottom of standards? There are reasons to believe why this is not the case. The experience of the EITI indicates that level playing fields can be created.

China's unparalleled economic expansion has made it the second largest global energy consumer. Chinese state and private companies have been aggressive in recent years in taking control of oil, gas and mining assets in Africa and elsewhere. With this has come a debate about whether standards, often voluntary and CSR approaches, are being undermined.

For western companies and stakeholders, let us begin by humbly recognising that the impact of our activities has not always been what it should have been. It was for example not long ago that bribes to foreign officials were tax deductible in most European countries. Indeed, many

CSR efforts have evolved from a call for mitigation of western companies' activities impact in Africa and elsewhere. The EITI is a case in point: It is a CSR effort, in that companies can decide to support. But, the EITI is a lot more than that. It is an openness and accountability standard implemented by governments. Western-based oil, gas and mining companies' support for the EITI has been critical for the evolution of the EITI, and one of key reasons for why EITI is now implemented in 31 countries, 20 of which are in Africa.

The countries and companies quickly recognised that for a standard to be effective, it has to apply to all companies in a country. There has to be a high and level playing field. This is why when a government, like the Nigerian, implements the EITI, it is not optional for companies to report according to the EITI. In fact, in Nigeria and a growing number of EITI implementing countries, EITI reporting has become mandated by law. Regardless of whether a company supports the EITI or not, they still have to report and follow the rules of the EITI. So far, we have not seen a single incident where a company based in

China or another emerging market has refused to collaborate with a host country implementing the EITI. The opposite is true, with companies from emerging markets becoming increasingly involved. In early June, a representative from a Chinese state-owned company joined for example the Iraqi EITI stakeholder group (see page 3).

Thus a conclusion that can be drawn from the early experiences with the EITI is that it came about in part as a CSR response by companies, but quickly evolved into a standard implemented by governments. This has had many advantages, amongst them that its competitive impact is neutral. Chinese and western companies have to follow the same openness standard.

This experience with the EITI is yet another reminder of the importance of collaborative approaches to governance. It took civil society campaigning as well as engagement; it took company leadership; it took representatives from supporting countries such as the UK to provide facilitation: and finally and arguably most importantly, it took leaders from implementing countries to respond and take ownership.

*The unabridged version and other blog posts are available at the EITI blog at [www.eiti.org/blog](http://www.eiti.org/blog).*

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In May and June the EITI Secretariat and InWEnt organised seminars on EITI communications for EITI implementers.



## G8 leaders express their support

### G8 leaders meeting in Muskoka in Canada on 25-26 June urged EITI candidate countries to complete EITI implementation.

In the final declaration the G8 leaders stated:

"We urge candidate countries to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), including the DRC, to complete the EITI implementation process as a mechanism to enhance governance and accountability in the extractive sector. The recent inclusion of coltan and cassiterite in the DRC's EITI

reporting is a step in the right direction."

This year the G8 also published the Muskoka Accountability Report that takes stock of recent G8 commitments related to development, including its support of EITI. The report notes that:

"Since the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 has been working to promote the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to increase transparency of payments and revenues in the extractive sector".

G20 leaders expressed support of the EITI at their Pittsburgh meeting last year.

## International credit rating agency upgrades Azerbaijan to Investment Grade

### Fitch Ratings has announced that they have upgraded Azerbaijan's sovereign credit ratings.

Fitch have upgraded Azerbaijan's long-term foreign and local currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) to 'BBB-' from 'BB+'. The credit rating agency adds that the outlooks on both ratings are stable. Fitch has also upgraded its Country Ceiling to 'BBB-' from 'BB+' and upgraded its short-term foreign currency IDR to 'F3' from 'B'.

In a press release, the international credit rating agency states:

"Fitch believes the fiscal rule that limits the annual expenditure of oil revenues to a level consistent with the "permanent income" from the oil endowment is appropriate. The agency also draws comfort from the transparency of the SOFAZ [the State Oil Fund that leads on EITI], underlined by Azerbaijan being the first country to be fully compliant with the international Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative."

Azerbaijan became EITI Compliant in 2009, and has disclosed revenues in EITI reports for every year since 2003. In a comment to the announcement, Ingilab Ahmadov, Director of Azerbaijan Public Finance Monitoring Center and Member of the international EITI Board, said: "We are inspired that thanks to EITI activity and SOFAZ good governance achievements the rating was upgraded, but the business environment in the country has still a long way to go."



## 50 companies now support the EITI as RWE, KfW, Anvil Mining and Noble Energy join

### The number of EITI supporting companies has reached 50 with the support of a number of key new companies.

The copper producer **Anvil Mining**, based in Australia and Canada, operates in one EITI country: DRC.

The oil and gas company **Noble Energy** is based in USA and operates in the EITI Candidate country Cameroon as well as in Equatorial Guinea, Ecuador, China and Israel.

The German-based leading electricity and gas company **RWE** operates in two countries that are currently implementing EITI: Norway and

Mauritania.

German-based **KfW Bankengruppe** is the first national development bank to become an EITI supporter.

On the announcement that RWE and KfW were joining (picture), Bernd Pfaffenbach, German State Secretary at the Economics Ministry said: "The Economics Ministry will continue to promote good governance and a sustainable raw materials strategy that will boost energy security. It is our hope that more German companies and investors will become active supporters of the initiative in the future."

## Publications

### Getting started



**FACT SHEETS** are short documents explaining elements of the EITI policy:

**EITI Fact Sheet**

[www.eiti.org/document/factsheet](http://www.eiti.org/document/factsheet)

**OTHER FACT SHEETS**

**How to support the EITI – Extractive Companies** [www.eiti.org/document/supporting-extractive](http://www.eiti.org/document/supporting-extractive)

**How to support the EITI – Non-Extractive Companies** [www.eiti.org/document/supporting-non-extractive](http://www.eiti.org/document/supporting-non-extractive)

**How to support the EITI – Countries** [www.eiti.org/supporters/countries](http://www.eiti.org/supporters/countries)

**Endorsements from leaders and institutions supporting the EITI** [www.eiti.org/document/endorsements](http://www.eiti.org/document/endorsements)

**Validation Fact Sheet** [www.eiti.org/document/validation-fact-sheet](http://www.eiti.org/document/validation-fact-sheet)



#### **EITI Progress Report 2007-2009**

This publication outlines progress made in EITI implementation following the EITI Global Conference in Oslo October 2006. It was launched at the EITI Global Conference in Doha February 2009. [www.eiti.org/document/progressreport](http://www.eiti.org/document/progressreport)



#### **Talking Transparency**

A guide for communicating the EITI [www.eiti.org/document/communicationsguide](http://www.eiti.org/document/communicationsguide)



#### **EITI Business Guide**

How companies can support implementation of the EITI [www.eiti.org/document/businessguide](http://www.eiti.org/document/businessguide)



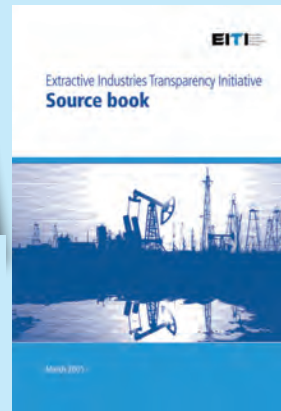
#### **EITI Good Practice Notes**

The Secretariat publishes a series of 'Good Practice Notes' providing examples of ways countries can improve implementation. The first issue is about how to improve EITI reporting. [www.eiti.org/document/good-practice-eiti-reporting](http://www.eiti.org/document/good-practice-eiti-reporting)



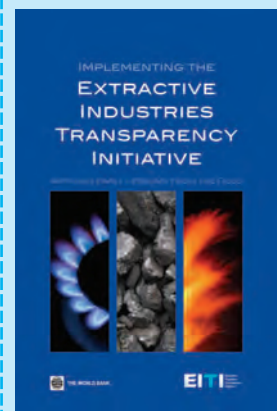
#### **Case Study – Liberia**

This case study contains reflections on the contribution of the EITI process to the creation of sustainable development and post-conflict reconciliation in Liberia. [www.eiti.org/document/case-study-liberia](http://www.eiti.org/document/case-study-liberia)



#### **EITI Source Book**

A guide to assist countries that are implementing the EITI [www.eiti.org/document/sourcebook](http://www.eiti.org/document/sourcebook)



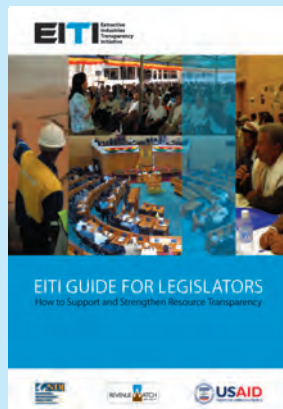
#### **Implementing the EITI**

Applying early lessons from the field (by the World Bank) [www.eiti.org/document/implementingtheiti](http://www.eiti.org/document/implementingtheiti)



#### **EITI Rules including Validation Guide**

This publication brings together the EITI's requirements for implementing the EITI. It includes the EITI Principles, Criteria, The EITI validation guide and policy Notes issued by the EITI Secretariat, conveying decisions taken by the EITI Board. It does not change earlier agreed policies. [www.eiti.org/document/rules](http://www.eiti.org/document/rules)



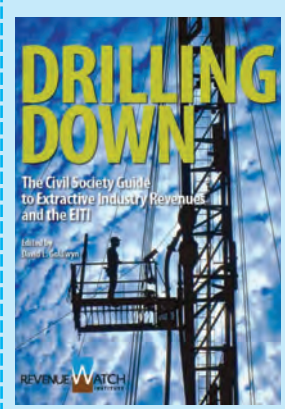
#### **EITI Guide for Legislators**

How elected officials can support and strengthen resource transparency [www.eiti.org/document/mpguide](http://www.eiti.org/document/mpguide)



#### **Advancing the EITI in the Mining Sector**

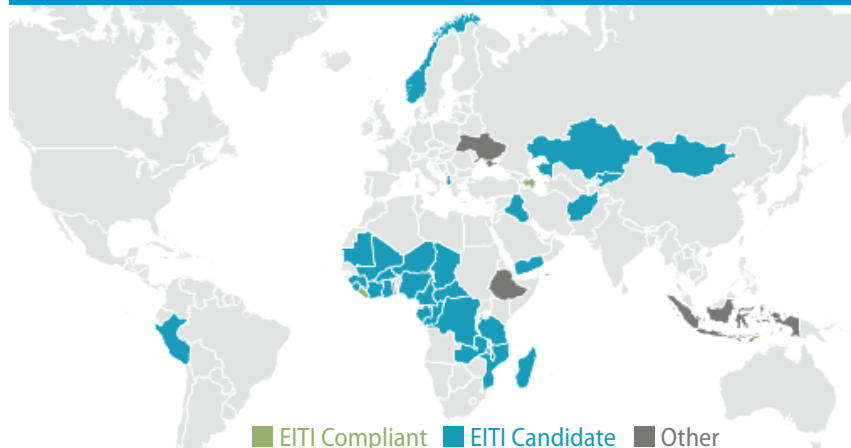
A report from consultations with mining stakeholders [www.eiti.org/document/mining](http://www.eiti.org/document/mining)



#### **Drilling Down**

A civil society guide to the EITI (by RWI) [www.eiti.org/document/drillingdown](http://www.eiti.org/document/drillingdown)

## The EITI Countries



Per July 2010. Up-to-date map is available at [www.eiti.org/countries](http://www.eiti.org/countries)



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## Introducing new Regional Director and Conference Manager at the EITI Secretariat



Marie-Ange Kalenga is the new Regional Director for francophone West Africa.

Marie-Ange joins from the Publish What You Pay Campaign, where she served as Africa Regional Coordinator. She previously worked for NGOs including the Global Call to Action against Poverty, Human Rights Watch and the UN Volunteers Programme.

Marie-Ange has a masters in comparative development studies from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris and a BA in African Studies and Law.



Dyveke Rogan is the new Conference Manager for the 5th EITI Global Conference which will take place in

early 2011.

Dyveke joined the EITI in September last year as an intern. She has previously worked for Xstrata's foundation 'Fundación Falcondo' and for the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Agder in Norway.

Dyveke has worked and studied in UK, France, East Africa and Latin America and holds a MSc in Development Management.

## Follow the EITI

Besides the EITI Newsletter and the EITI website, there are other ways of staying in touch with the EITI online.



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[twitter.com/EITlorg](http://twitter.com/EITlorg)



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